

BOLD SIR EDWARD

Shocks the Aristocratic Snobs of England by Attacking the

HEIR APPARENT TO THE THRONE.

In Arguing the Baccarat Case He Treats the Prince of Wales

AS A COMMON EVERYDAY MORTAL,

And Dumbfounds the Spectators who Hold Royalty as Sacred.

A VERY DRAMATIC SCENE IN COURT.

The Solicitor General of England intimates that His Royal Highness should be Stricken from the Army List--He Says His Duty is to His Client and will Risk Royal Disfavor to Perform It--The Prince Uneasy. Intimation that He and the Others were Drunk the Night of the Baccarat Party--The Prince's Reputation Ruined by the Disclosures--Sir Edward's Dramatic Utterances to the Future King.

LONDON, June 8.--Once again, on this, the sixth day of the trial of the suit brought by Sir William Gordon-Cumming against Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. Lyceet Green and Mr. Berkeley Lovett for damages on account of alleged slanderous statements made by them in regard to baccarat playing at Tranby Croft near Doncaster, in September last, was resumed this morning. Previous to and after the opening of the court at 10:30 a. m. the scenes which were witnessed on each day of the trial last week were repeated.

Sir Charles Russell, upon the opening of the court, resumed his address for the defence. Sir Charles commenced by calling attention to Sir William Gordon-Cumming's methods of playing baccarat, saying: "The evidence for the defence had given a variety of detail which pointed out the truth rather than a parrot-like repetition of the alleged facts." Sir Charles Russell then said that in his opinion the only course open to Sir Edward Clarke, leading counsel for the plaintiff, which would be fatal, was to denounce the whole accusation as an invention. Sir Charles Russell then dwelt at length on the testimony of Mr. Berkeley Lovett.

A DECIDED SENSATION. When Sir Charles Russell sat down after having made a most able speech for the defence, there was a murmur of surprise over the defence closing so unexpectedly. Then Solicitor General Sir Edward Clarke arose and tersely invited the attention of the jury, his manner indicating that a sensation was coming. Sir Edward began by saying it had been common talk that the Prince of Wales' continual presence in court had been for the purpose of refraining the tongues of the lawyers from commenting upon the Prince of Wales' connection with the case.

Continuing, Sir Edward Clarke intimated that the presence of the Prince of Wales would not prevent him from making any comment necessary, and saying that he, as counsel, had a duty to perform and that he intended to perform it honestly and fairly. His opponents, he continued, had always been careful to allude to him, counsel for the plaintiff, as the Solicitor General. "While I am proud of that title I must remind the jury that I appear in this case simply as an English barrister, and I am obliged to disregard friendships and even my own interests to comment on the conduct and evidence of one of the highest in the land."

As Sir Edward uttered these last words, he turned and squarely faced the Prince of Wales, who nervously crossed his legs, while the audience was utterly agitated at what was considered to be the audacity of the Solicitor General. In several directions was heard the whispered comment, "Why, he is going to attack the Prince of Wales."

Continuing, the Solicitor General remarked that Sir Charles Russell for the defendants had said "even if the jury found for the plaintiff, and disregarded the document the latter had signed at Tranby Croft, the military authorities would take the matter up and Sir William Gordon-Cumming's name would be stricken from the army list."

AN AMAZED AND DUMBFOUNDED AUDIENCE. "I wish to say in unmistakable terms," exclaimed Sir Edward Clarke, raising his voice until it echoed telling throughout the court, "that it would be impossible for the authorities to do any such thing and to leave on that list the names of the Field Marshal, the Duke of Wales, and General Owen Williams."

This bold statement seemed to completely take away the breath of the audience, and caused by far the greatest sensation of the entire trial. A hushed murmur of astonishment, not unmixed with dismay and some irritation, and with taking several seconds, swept here and there about the court room like breakers on a rocky coast. One must thoroughly understand the almost religious worship of royalty which prevails throughout Great Britain to thoroughly understand the real meaning of the crushing significance of the Solicitor General's words aimed directly at the heir apparent. It was as if a thunder clap had shaken the building, and as if a flash of lightning had unexpectedly revealed the Prince of Wales in a position totally unexpected--those of a common mortal, subject to the laws and a possible violator of the military regulations to the extent that his name was liable to be struck from the army list.

NOW HE TOOK IT. Amidst this storm the Prince of Wales sat on the bench to the left of the Lord Chief Justice, immovable, not a muscle of his face twitching, leaning his head upon his arm and endeavoring to appear totally unconcerned. After the sensation had somewhat subsided, Sir Edward Clarke, apparently satisfied with the effect he had produced,

directed his attention to certain discrepancies in the Wilson evidence. He pointed out that the agreement was written when the events should have been fresh in everybody's memory, and yet, he added, now such important details as the agreement to watch the plaintiff were repudiated by the Wilson family. Sir Edward followed with an arraignment of the Wilsons which was severe and cutting, and which demonstrated from the smiles which pervaded the court room that the spectators are not much in sympathy with them.

WAS THE PARTY DRUNK? "Yes," exclaimed the Solicitor General, referring to the Wilsons, "they undoubtedly have money," putting cruel emphasis upon the word "money," "but even if Sir William Gordon-Cumming would condescend to take it from such a source I shall not ask the jury to fix the damages beyond a nominal sum." At another stage of his address he said it was not doubted that the evidence showed that the Wilson family had agreed to watch Sir Gordon-Cumming the last night, but they knew to admit that that Tranby Croft would become a by-word in the land, and would be known as the place where a man, who for twenty-three years had enjoyed an unsullied reputation, was to be watched and trapped; and the Wilsons knew their house would be shunned by all honorable people as the place where a reputation is not safe. Another wholesale smile was enjoyed when he referred to the difference existing between the society which Lord Coventry and General Williams had been accustomed to from birth, and the society the Wilsons had been used to. Alluding to his question during the cross-examination, the Solicitor General repeated the answer "No, but I did mean to say that it was quite possible they were not in a judicial frame of mind," (referring to a question as to their intoxication). "The family," he added, "spent the day on the race course, where the Prince of Wales' horse won, and returning from the races they sat down to a long dinner."

THE PRINCE DISTURBED. When the court adjourned for luncheon shortly after Sir Edward Clarke had made the above intimations as to the state of sobriety of the Tranby Croft party, the Prince of Wales hurriedly left his seat, and contrary to his usual habits of politeness, disregarded the humble courtesies of several dames who were seated in his immediate vicinity.

The Prince of Wales, throughout the present legal proceedings, has demonstrated the fact that he is "sticking" to the Wilsons, and that he will continue to do so. No better evidence of this is needed than the fact that young Arthur Stanley Wilson has been elected a member of the Marlborough Club, the Prince's pet club, upon the nomination of the heir apparent himself.

RESUME OF SACRAMENT.

After luncheon, Sir Edward Clarke resumed his address to the jury, saying that there was nothing in the accusations against the plaintiff that could not be explained by the system of play which Sir William Gordon-Cumming adopted.

The Solicitor General then commented sarcastically upon the ornamental position occupied by the head of the Wilson family, who, counsel said, was not consulted throughout the proceedings, and who apparently had to give way to his son-in-law, Mr. Lyceet Green, who was deputed to defend the family honor--a man of the mature age of 31, said the Solicitor General, cuttingly, referring to Mr. Green, "who rode to the hounds four days in the week." He then cut right and left at Mr. Green writing to his mother-in-law of the alleged cheating.

"What was Sir William Gordon-Cumming's reason for signing the document about which so much has been said?" asked the Solicitor-General, looking straight into the Prince of Wales' eyes. "It was," he said, after an affective pause, "to save the Prince of Wales."

A STARTLING STATEMENT.

"Among the mass of the people," Sir Edward continued, uttering each word with startling distinctness, "it is known that a club or inn could be prosecuted for playing baccarat. But there was the strange and subtle influence of royalty," solemnly and dramatically said the Solicitor General, "and Sir William Gordon-Cumming's action in signing that document was due to the influence which has a decided history, and which has made many a knight do a dishonored deed to save their king, because they gave his honor as freely as they would have given their lives for the interests of the dynasty, or to conceal the foibles of a prince."

A slight ripple of applause, which was promptly suppressed, broke out in court as the eloquent jurist uttered the last words in a most touching and impressive manner.

A DRAMATIC SCENE.

"The document," continued Sir Edward Clarke, with increasing force, and amidst the most deadly silence throughout the court room, "was signed by Sir William Gordon-Cumming, in order to save the Prince of Wales from scandal. The motto of Sir William Gordon-Cumming's race is 'without fear.' He came into the witness box without fear, confident of a verdict which would wipe this stain from his noble record of service with his gallant regiment of brave soldiers."

The Solicitor General then said slowly to the jury: "It is too late to undo much of the mischief which has been done," and then, facing the Prince of Wales, and looking the latter direct in the face for about the space of a minute, he continued, in a voice perfectly shaken with emotion, "and it may be too late to save the reputation of some people mentioned in this case, but I again turning to the jury, 'it is not too late for you to prevent the completion of the sacrifice of this gallant officer.'"

THE SPEECH CHERISHED.

Sir Edward Clarke's speech was regarded as a most eloquent and trying effort, and as he closed his remarks there was a burst of spontaneous applause, cheering and hand-clapping throughout the court, which caused the Lord Chief Justice to shout: "Silence! This is not a theatre."

Then, as Sir William Gordon-Cumming rose from his seat a minute later, and while the Prince of Wales and Lord Coleridge were still on the bench, there was a renewal of cheers and hand-clapping, of which the plaintiff appeared to take no notice.

The jury, it was plainly evident, appeared to be greatly impressed with the

speech of the Solicitor General, and his remarks are the talk of the city clubs to-night.

The court was then adjourned until to-morrow, when the Lord Chief Justice will sum up and the case will be given to the jury.

GROWING TIRED OF IT.

The Royal Family Will Have No More Libels on It.

LONDON, June 8.--The report that the Prince of Wales is in debt to Arthur Wilson is denied on semi-official authority, and a Sunday newspaper, which had given out an intention of publishing something about the matter, received a plain intimation that proceedings would follow. The Royal family has grown tired of the continual libels circulated about its members, and future attacks of a serious character will be met by a resort to the courts. Royalty has been an exception to all England in passing unnoticed charges of a libelous nature. No Englishman ever neglects an opportunity to bring a libel suit, and unless he has a very bad case he usually wins. It has become known, however, that members of the Queen's family would not go into the court, and consequently half the stock in trade of sensational English publications is to concoct stories about the royal house. In future, it is understood, such matters will not be treated with the same indifference as in the past.

Won't be There To-day.

LONDON, June 9.--The Prince of Wales has presented to the superintendent of the courts a gold pencil case. The Prince has gone to Ascot and will not attend the Cumming trial to-day.

THE LONDON CAB STRIKE.

The London Omnibus Lines Idle--Tens of Thousands Inconvenienced.

LONDON, June 8.--Hardly a single omnibus belonging to the London General Omnibus Company is running to-day. It is estimated that from 5,000 to 10,000 men are thrown into a state of idleness through the strike which commenced yesterday. The amount of inconvenience which the workmen and business men of this city are thus put to can be readily imagined when it is understood that tens of thousands of people depend upon the omnibuses to convey them to their work.

All the yards of the General Omnibus Company are strongly "picketed" by the men on strike and the usually swarming busy streets of the metropolis present a desolate and forlorn appearance, owing to the absence of the "busses" generally weighted down with passengers inside and out to the utmost carrying capacity of the vehicles. Only the tram cars and a few "pirates" or "scab" busses are to be seen here and there. The pirates are charging increased prices, but the public generally are chary of patronizing them.

The road car company came to a decision to-day to offer twelve hours work per day from July 13, drivers to be paid six shillings per day, and after a year's service six shillings and six pence per day, and conductors to receive four shillings and six pence per day, and after a year's service five shillings per day. If these terms are not accepted a lockout is certain.

Seven Thousand Men Strike.

GLASGOW, June 8.--Seven thousand ship workers at the Clyde bank went on strike to-day in consequence of a 5 per cent reduction in wages.

THE REBELLION IN HAYTI.

It Was Quickly Suppressed--The Leaders Being Shot.

NEW YORK, June 8.--The steamer Orange from Port Au Prince brings the first definite news of the late insurrection in Hayti. The uprising was of a serious character, but the government repressed the rebellion by prompt and stern measures. Insurrectionists stormed the prison at Port Au Prince and a number of prisoners were released, when the military appeared on the scene and captured the whole party.

Frederick Douglass, United States Minister to Hayti, was expected to sail by this steamer, but owing to the excitement he decided to postpone his departure until next month. Martial law has been declared, and some sixty persons had been shot on May 28. Hippolyte has everything in his own hands and the killing goes on at the rate of two or three persons per day.

The Chiliann War.

IQUIQUE, June 8.--The torpedo boats Almirante Lynch and Almirante Condell, accompanied by two armlet transports, attempted to bombard Pisagua at long range to-day. Very few shells reached town and the two vessels soon returned. Congressional ships have gone in pursuit. The Itata will be ready to sail for California Saturday.

Terror-Stricken Italians.

ROME, June 8.--Advices from Badia, Calavena and Tregozana, two of the towns in northern Italy that were visited by the earthquakes yesterday, show that the inhabitants are terror-stricken and that they have taken to the fields for safety. The authorities have as far as possible sought to alleviate the distress among the people and have furnished a large number of tents to shelter those who have fled from their homes. The earthquake was strongly felt at Florence and at Aquila. In this city only slight shocks were experienced.

The Taramung Lost.

MELBOURNE, June 8.--The fears that were entertained that the steamer Taramung, which was employed in the Australian coasting trade, had foundered during a gale, while bound from Newcastle, N. S. W., for Melbourne, have been confirmed. There is now no doubt that the steamer is lost, as pieces of wreckage have drifted ashore in Wreck Bay, which show that the Taramung has gone down. The fate of the passengers and crew is unknown.

Mark Lane Reports.

LONDON, June 8.--The Mark Lane Express in its weekly review of the British trade says: There is a moderate supply of English wheats, the average quotation being 40s. 6d. Foreign wheats are depressed and generally 4d. lower. Heavy shipments are on passage, and this fact keeps the market weak. New American winter is speculated in at 40s for August shipment; beans and barley have declined 6d; oats 9d.

NOT INVOLVED.

Postmaster General Wanamaker Makes a Statement

BEFORE THE COUNCIL COMMITTEE

OF Philadelphia, Regarding His Connection with the Keystone Bank. He Apparently Vindicates Himself from the Charges Intimated by Inimical Newspapers.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., June 8.--Promptly at 3 o'clock the Council's committee investigating the Bardsley affair was called to order by Chairman Van Osten. For an hour Bank Examiner Drew was fairly racked with questions. While Mr. Drew was giving his testimony Postmaster-General Wanamaker and his son and partner, Thomas B. Wanamaker, pushed their way through the crowd and came into the open space before the chairman's desk.

At the conclusion of Mr. Drew's testimony the Postmaster General stated that he had prepared and proposed to read a statement that he had in his hand. He said that the paper was a full and complete statement of his transactions with the bank. In substance Mr. Wanamaker read:

"I have been a depositor only, never was an incorporator, officer or director. The firm of John Wanamaker, consisting of three persons, had an account with the Keystone Bank. On that account the checks of the firm were drawn. The firm account, by arrangement with the bank, was made responsible for Mrs. Wanamaker's checks upon the bank, which for convenience were kept in a separate account. It was substantially one account under two heads. Mrs. Wanamaker's account could not be overdrawn while the firm account had a balance to its credit. When the bank closed our books showed a balance in our favor. There is a small difference of \$3,000 and if they are right and we are wrong there would be a small balance against us."

"We kept up our deposits straight throughout the panic, and our total deposits in the Keystone bank from November to the 20th of March, the date of closing, were \$1,263,806.79. 'Knowing, however, that the bank was short, we gradually decreased our balance. Our course with the Keystone bank was solely dictated by the ordinary prudence of business men. I never knew or any irregularities in the Keystone Bank until after the run, when Mr. Lucas's indebtedness was made known. At a later period I was told by Mr. Marsh, the president, for the first time, that he feared some stock I held as collateral was not properly issued. I had no knowledge that the bank was going to close when it did. On one occasion, Mr. Marsh called on us without solicitation, saying that he wanted \$50,000 of our paper, not for the Keystone bank, but, as we understood, for country banks or other of the bank's correspondents. We gave it to him."

"I never borrowed personally from the bank except on the occasion above stated."

A CLEAR STATEMENT.

"I never suggested any person for the receivership of the Keystone Bank. I did not know that my brother had entered bail for Mr. Marsh until I read the fact in the newspapers. I never had a business transaction with Mr. Bardsley individually or as city treasurer. I knew Mr. John C. Lucas in a business way from his early manhood, and never heard a whisper against his integrity until after he was dead. During 1887 I told him my great desire to assist in preserving the independence of the Reading railroad property, and invited him to join me in purchasing certain stockholdings. Mr. Lucas was to supply certain sums of money and deposit the same to my personal account in the Keystone Bank. "I drew checks on that account to the extent of about \$90,000, he giving me bank stock occasionally in lieu of cash. As a result, when he died, I had in my possession 2,515 shares of the Keystone Bank. I then learned my account was overdrawn and I immediately made it good. No intimation was ever given me that the stock was irregularly issued until Mr. Marsh called it in question and desired to have the stock returned to the bank. This I declined to do, because I did not believe the stock was an over issue."

ONLY A DEPOSITOR.

"When the bank closed I surrendered the stock. I could in this way lose nothing myself, as that which I surrendered was valueless to me, but might possibly help in the reorganization of the bank and save others from loss. Last autumn Mr. Marsh claimed that the bank had strained to help its customers and that he wanted help, and we paid off all our discounts as fast as they fell due. Later on, when the run came, he pressed me to loan my paper for use at the clearing house to recover other collateral pledged there, all of which I declined."

"About 8 o'clock the night preceding the day the bank closed, Mr. Marsh called on me, in Washington, to say that he had been to the Comptroller and informed him of his doubt of the stock, and asked me whether I could in any way help the bank. I said no, and the interview closed in three minutes."

"In brief, I was a depositor, but not an officer of the bank. I did not know the bank would fail, nor did I delay or touch in any way the appointment of a receiver. I am absolutely ignorant of the transaction with Mr. Bardsley, within or without the bank. Instead of the bank losing a penny by me, I have only been a profitable customer."

Mr. Wanamaker, in response to questions by Mr. Etings, said he borrowed money on the stock Lucas gave him until there was a question about its verity and then he gathered it up and held it. Mr. Etings--Did you want value for it after you had been told that it was unauthorized?

Mr. Wanamaker--I had pending at the time, as I have told you, the question of settlement. I have stated to you that I never believed, and do not believe now, that the stock I held was improper stock. But I was fortunate enough to not to make any settlement, otherwise it might be possible that I would have some of the missing money."

Mr. Wanamaker said there was an account for the penny saving fund kept at the Keystone Bank. He (Wanamaker)

was president. The directors of the fund could get only 2 per cent, and at his solicitation Mr. Marsh put it out at 6 per cent. It was drawn out in September. Mr. Wanamaker did not think he ever assigned the Keystone stock he held from Lucas.

Mr. Eting--I have been told that two hundred thousand dollars or upwards of money was obtained at one time from Mr. Bardsley by Marsh and that the same sum or thereabouts was loaned by Marsh to you. Have you any knowledge of anything of that kind? Mr. Wanamaker--I never had a cent from Mr. Bardsley through Marsh, or Jones, or Smith.

Mr. Smith--You have now no other choice except to regard the possession of the Reading stock as full equivalent for the return of the bank stock?

Mr. Wanamaker--I make no claim against the Lucas estate. Mr. Drew in his testimony said that the now fugitive president of the bank, Marsh, had first told him of the over-issued stock, and that he told Marsh it must be returned.

THE MINERS' CELEBRATION.

Fifteen Hundred Workmen Hold a Jubilee Over the Passage of the Mining Laws.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

CHARLESTON, W. VA., June 8.--To-day has been a lively one all morning. Flags were flying, bands playing and the streets crowded with visitors. The occasion was the big celebration of miners over the passage of the anti-scrip and screen laws. It is believed that fully 1,500 were here. Every boat and train brought them in and they marched the streets this morning with three bands in line. They were a respectable looking, neatly dressed body of men and good order prevailed throughout. This afternoon all prepared to Swan's grove across Elk, where speeches were made by John M. B. White, State Labor Commissioner of Ohio, Patrick M. B. White, National Secretary of the United Mine Workers, Gen. C. F. Watts and Judge J. H. Ferguson. M. F. Moran acted as master of ceremonies.

Tuscarawas Mines.

MASSILLON, O., June 8.--A mass-meeting of the miners of the Tuscarawas valley was held here to-day. John B. Rea, National President of the United Mine workers, addressed the assembly, and a resolution was unanimously adopted endorsing the action of the executive board in postponing the time for enforcing the eight hour movement.

FAIRMONT NEWS.

The Normal School's Closing Week--Bishop Kain in Town--The Mine Fire Extinguished.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

FAIRMONT, W. VA., June 8.--The baccalaureate sermon before the graduating class of the State Normal School yesterday by Rev. George W. Shields, of Wellsburg, W. Va., was one among the best ever delivered here and a large audience was present.

To-night Prof. W. P. Wiley delivered his celebrated lecture, "A Woman In It," before the literary societies. Normal hall was packed and the large audience was highly creditable to the accomplished speaker.

Right Rev. John Joseph Kain is in town and will hold special services in the Catholic Church to-morrow morning. He will go from here to Monongah to inspect the location selected for the proposed church at that place.

The fire at the Clements mines, on the Fairmont, Morgantown & Pittsburgh Railroad, has been extinguished. It caught in the inside of the mine from the wall caving in and the furnace setting the coal on fire.

TYPOS IN CONVENTION.

Session of the International Union at Boston.

BOSTON, MASS., June 8.--The International Typographical Union, in Faneuil Hall this morning, began its thirty-ninth annual convention. After addresses of welcome had been made and responded to, President Edward T. Pland, of Indianapolis, said, in relation to a reduction of the number of hours of labor, that the movement is one that should only be undertaken when fully prepared for an earnest and long struggle, and then only by concentrated action by all unions at the same time. Under the circumstances it would be a good plan, he said, to adopt a resolution at this session and submit the question to a popular vote whether or not we shall make an attempt to enforce a nine hour day next spring.

Drafts upon the fund during the year had been very heavy, the address said, the number of lockouts, strikes, etc., having been large.

The Treasurer's report showed receipts of \$53,438, and expenditures of \$3,800 over receipts. The cash balance is \$23,500.

A CLOWN'S ROMANCE.

The Pathetic Side of Funny Sam Welsor's Life.

PITTSBURGH, PA., June 8.--Three years ago Sam Welsor, the famous clown who traveled for many seasons with Dan Rice, found himself alone in the world with \$100,000. He was 73 years old, but determined to leave his money to a woman and that woman his wife. He married pretty Pearl Wilson, aged 18, and at once made his will in her favor. To-day the pathetic side of the still funny clown's life was shown when he buried his pretty wife. He is now alone with his \$100,000.

Another Trusted Man Falls.

NASHVILLE, TENN., June 8.--It was brought to light here to-day that W. E. Minchen, for some years past the individual bookkeeper at the American National Bank, of this city, was a defaulter to the extent of about \$18,000. Minchen left the city in company with his wife May 25, stating he would be absent only a couple of days. His continued absence caused an investigation of his books, with the above result. The bank will lose nothing, as he was bonded by a reliable guarantee company, whose agent is on the ground, and will take active steps to catch and prosecute him. His defaultation was a surprise to the community. It is supposed he had lost the money in speculation.

Steamship News.

LONDON, June 8.--Sighted--Runic.

NEW YORK, June 8.--Arrived--Circus, Glasgow.

CREEDS CRUMBLING.

Rev. Tyrell, of St. Louis, Creates the Latest Sensation

IN ORTHODOX RELIGIOUS CIRCLES.

He Cannot Accept the Belief of the Trinity of Jesus--His Statements Like a Bomb Exploding Among the Ministers--The Trial of the Reformed Presbyterians at Pittsburgh.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 8.--Under the heads of "Creeds Crumbling" an evening paper quotes Rev. Frank Tyrell, pastor of the Central Christian church of this city, as saying that all the signs pointed to a dissolution of orthodox creeds. Mr. Tyrell, in sermonizing, pointed out forcibly the discussions in regard to matters of belief and faith which have shaken the Protestant church, and from this drew conclusions that the creeds are crumbling and will ere long disappear. He cannot, he says, accept the belief of the Trinity of Jesus, and asked as to why he believed that the Protestant creeds are failing, he replied that one had but to notice how the teachers of the gospel are demanding the right to make their own deductions provided that they acknowledge the Divinity of Christ. The effect of Dr. Tyrell's statement is as if a bomb-shell had exploded in the midst of the orthodox ministers, and everybody is discussing the stand taken by the reverend gentleman.

DEFENDING THEMSELVES.

The Trial of the Suspended Reformed Presbyterian Ministers.

PITTSBURGH, PA., June 8.--The Reformed Presbyterian Synod resumed the trials of the suspended ministers at 10:30 o'clock this morning. Rev. A. W. McClurkin, one of the accused, made a lengthy argument in his own defense and Rev. A. M. Milligan followed in the same strain. The tenor of the arguments was that the suspended ministers were guilty of no wrong doing.

The long drawn out trial of the eleven ministers and incidentally four sympathizers continued this afternoon with unabated vigor on both sides. A protest was made by several conservatives that the defense must confine themselves to answering charges and not take up too much time.

Mr. Reed finally did make a startling statement. He said that the question of forming a new organization was discussed at the East End meeting, and that a motion was made to form such an organization, which motion he thought was carried. He heard from others that it did not carry. Rev. W. L. C. Samson was next heard, when the convention adjourned till morning.

The Committee Want Time.

NEW YORK, June 8.--The New York Presbytery spent two solid hours discussing Prof. Briggs' case to-day. There were sixty-five present at the meeting. A letter was read from Dr. Briggs withdrawing all protest against what he deems the unjust procedure against him, in order to facilitate the time when his accusers must face him and have their charges tried. The committee to arrange for the trial begged more time.

The Briggs' Committee Report.

CHICAGO, June 8.--Drs. Worcester, Dewitt, Lewis and Hoyt, commissioners from the Chicago Presbytery to the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, which met recently at Detroit, made their report to-day in the matter of the Briggs case. It was the opinion of the commissioners that the Assembly had acted unwisely in endorsing the report of Dr. Patton's committee.

Fresh Outrages by Chinese.

LONDON, June 8.--Advices from Shanghai are that fresh outrages against foreigners are reported at Wusuh, near King Kiang. An English missionary and a Chinese officer have been murdered, and the European residents are appealing for the protection of a man-of-war.

Bering Sea Bill Passes.

LONDON, June 8.--The bill to enable Her Majesty by order in council to make special provision for prohibiting the catching of seal in Bering Sea by Her Majesty's subjects during the period named in the order, passed the House of Lords to-day.

Big Fire at Glasgow.

GLASGOW, June 8.--A fire did damage to the extent of \$250,000 in this city to-day. Mallory's glassware house and the establishments of Messrs. Willis & Nelson, ribbon manufacturers, were destroyed.

The Amalgamated Association.

PITTSBURGH, June 8.--The entire day was spent by the Amalgamated Iron and Steel delegates in discussing the puddler's scale. Nothing definite was done, and the convention will probably continue all week.

The Esmeralda a Coaling.

PANAMA, JUNE 8.--With the permission of the government the Steamer Esmeralda is receiving about four hundred tons of coal to enable her to proceed for Arica, a maritime town of Chile.

Got There at Last.

LONDON, June 8.--Sir William Hart Dyke, vice president of the committee on education in the House of Commons, to-day introduced the government's long-talked of educational bill.

For the Exiles' Benefit.

BERLIN, June 8.--The principal artists, actors and singers of this city have promised to take part in a grand summer fete for the benefit of the Russian Jews.

Wholesale Discharge.

ROME, June 8.--The Pope has issued an order directing that all the employees of the finance department of the Vatican be discharged.

Weather Forecast for To-day.

For Western Pennsylvania, West Virginia and Ohio, warmer, easterly winds.

TEMPERATURE MONDAY.

As furnished by C. Schaeffer, druggist, Opera House corner:
9 a. m. 59 5 p. m. 79
12 m. 62 8 p. m. 76
10 m. 64 10 p. m. 74 Weather--Clear.